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[For a discussion of Bisayan linguistic relationships, see 48: Finley and Churchill, OA1 Philippines, category 116, pp. 77-98.]

'Visayan' only for the areas just mentioned, while the people of Cebu, Bohol, and Leyte were for a long time known only as Pintados. The name 'Visayan' was later extended to them because...their languages are closely allied to the Visayan dialect of Panay.[15] 101

In 1942 there were about 7,200,000 Visayan Filipinos living in more than twenty major islands and several hundred smaller ones. In addition to the coastal regions of Mindanao, six large islands inhabited almost exclusively by Visayans are Cebu, Bohol, Negros, Panay, Leyte and Samar. (See Plate IV.)[1] The largest group of Visayans are the Cebuanos (3,940,000) who occupy Negros Oriental province, Cebu, Bohol and other Visayan islands. The barriofolk of Caticugan are almost entirely Cebuanos. The Panayanos (2,085,000) inhabit most of Negros Occidental province, Panay, Guimaras, and other Visayan islands. In 1942 the population of eastern Leyte and Samar island totalled 995,000, the people (most of whom) speaking a modified Cebuano dialect called Wari-Wari. A small enclave of people living in the Aklan River valley of Panay (about 180,000) may have migrated to the Philippines before the arrival of the Borneo emigrants who settled the island in the 13th century.[16] 161 162

The Cebuanos and Panayanos (the latter are often called Ilongos) speak different dialects. Beyer believes that Cebuano is probably the least modified of the 197 174

[15] G. Nye Steiger, H. Otley Beyer and Conrado Benitez, A History of the Orient. New York, Ginn and Company, 1926, pp.122-3.

[16] H. Otley Beyer, "The People of the Philippines." Unpublished book manuscript. Manila, 1943, p.173.

[See p.36, Cat.162--Analyst]

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original Visayan tongue from which stem all other Visayan dialects. He states that prior to the arrival of Cebuano-speaking Filipinos, the dialect of eastern Leyte and Samar was basically Bicol and that of Panay was mainly Tagalog, the present national language of the Philippines. The Cebuano intrusion resulted in a blended Tagalog-Cebuano dialect in Panay and a Bicol-Cebuano blend in Leyte and Samar. The original dialects of Cebu, Bohol and Negros were displaced by the flood of emigrant Cebuanos.[17]

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Major Landform Regions of Negros

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The West Negros plain of Negros Occidental province is ranked among the larger plains of the Philippines and dominates an important part of the island's economy. (See Plate V.)[1] This moderately level plain is almost 100 miles in length and has a width of almost 30 miles in the locality of Bacolod. The plain has been subdivided into northern, west-central and southern sections.

The northern subdivision of this plain, with swampy coastal areas often covered with mangroves, is narrower than the southern or west-central subdivisions. Along the interior borders of the northern subdivision, the plain rises to join the central mountain system. The major crop, covering most of the land, is sugar cane. The west-central subdivision, one of the most important

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[17] Ibid., pp.174-8.

1 [See p.38, cat. 133 -- ANALYST]